Northern Democracy-Loyalists and

Tories. A time which imperils the very existence of the nation is one which tests the sincerity of the professed patriot. If he be indeed a lover of his country, he will, at such a time, disregard all party ties, and join heart and hand with all who are battling for the life of his country. To serve her he would willingly, nay, gladly sacrifice all preferences, and aspirations, and party ties. Such men, we believe, are the mass of the Northern Democrats. They are Democrats in principle, and not in name merely, and although they did not elect the present Administration, they are ready to help anyhody who will help the country. This is true not only of the masses, but, what was less to be hoped for of many of the Democratic leaders. One of these is that sturdy, self made man, Joseph A. Whight United States Senator from Indians. He

"He was willing to go to any length to put down the rebellion. There were trai-tors all over the land, and we must have more energy in the prosecution of the war. He had listened here for a long time, hearing Senators tell what we could not do. He would have been much more pleased if these gentlemen had spent six months in finding out what we could

He would urge them to stop discussing this negro question, and do everything to support the Government and suppress the rebellion. We never could suppress this rebellion without a decided policy, and that policy should be, protection to this loyal men and no protection to disloyal men, North or South. Bullets and bayonits must be the policy of this war. He would join no political party till me had peace, but not for the whole country and the suppression of the rebellton. The watchword must be \*War, War, War, prosecuted vigorously to the end, and any General who could not employ every negro in doing all the service they wer capable of, should be turned out, and the property of every rebel, North and South, should be it ones confiscated. | Make it understood that the man in arms against this Gov-ernment must forfeit his property and his rights, and we will soon have them

That language has the patriotic ring in it; it is the voice of a patriot, not a mere partisan. Another of these loyal ing striking picture of the followers of Democrats is Judge Huoms, who made a speech in Indianapolis, in answer to a serenade on Tuesday evening. He denounced, in strong terms those who profoss devotion to the Union, and yet are so frightened at the idea of subjugation shameless and licentious person had and emancipation. "These men," said squandered his patrimony by debauchhe, "seem far more anxious to preserve the | Pry, violence and gluttony, and whoso-Union." He was opposed to a war specially for the purpose of emanc.pation, but if, as an unavoidable incident of the war slavery should perish, let it die. [Loud applause.] He didn't believe in preserving slave property for men whose hands are red with the blood of our neighbors, friends and kindred. For the disposal of all such men he had a plan. If a Douglas man wanted to know where to go, he would say, follow Douglas, and act upon the pairietic precepts of his last speech. If a Douglas man were disloyal he would say, follow your candidate for the vice presidency, Johnson, who is in the rebel Congress. Go there. A loyal Breckinridge man should follow Stanton, and Dickinson, and Butler. A disloyal Breckinridge man should go after Brecklaridge. A loyal Bell man should follow the illustrious Everett. A disloyal one should go where Bell is. For the rest of those neutral men, who believe in fighting rebel battles on loyal soil, he would form them all into a procession, with secession flags and marshals selected from the 8th of January convention, and march them South to the tune "In Dixie's Land we'll take our stand." [Laughter and cheering.]

There are many other such Democrats in the North. Some, perhaps a majority, of the leaders are either traitors at heart, or misled by a most deplorable infatuation. VALLANDIGHAM, who deliberately proposed the division of the Union by law is so well understood by the loyalists of the South, that he meds only to be named that he may be detested. Voonmiss of Indiana, we fear, is little if any batter. In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives last winter, which toomed with all manner of can- had bankrupted themselves and were aure against the Administration, he jumed out of office; men who, like Macalled on it to proclaim, "that the condition of every human being in the South shall re- plained that \$9,000 and outfit was too said hattles have so damaged the army main unchanged, whether the resolution that | small a salary in London; speculators, succeed or full."

the cardinal, the indispensible condition is, that slavery shall not be impaired to the extent of one slave! That is the lead- repudiation: fugitives from justice, who save slavery : the salvation of the Union | All these, with slave pirates, kidnappers, is a secondary and minor matter. Jeff. desperadors, black - legs and outlaws, Davis has negcors, so has Mason, so has were the prime movers and authors of to own their slaves and remain in undis- conspiracy, as it has less cause than that turbed possession of their property .- of Cavillant Whether this "revolution," as Mr. Voorhees politely terms the rebellion, shall succeed or fail, whether the Union shall | Louisians, has issued an address to the stand or fall, we tell our friends in the people of his State, from which we cut North, and in gallant Indiana, that such the following, where he speaks of Union an infamous sentiment meets with univer- men : sal condemnation from the loyal men of Tennessee, who are at a less to canceive They cannot live here and disregard our how such words could fall from the lips of a Northern man. Itwa has a preci-ous self-styled democratic leader in the insures the other."

In a low a has a preci-government which protects the one and insures the other."

Expressile Journal, 18th inst.

person of Gen. G. W. Jones, one of Bu-CHANAN'S ministers, who wrote thus to a Mr. MAHONEY, a Southern rabel, some

"I am exceedingly anxious to return them to come down South to hight for the most interesting feature and the rights of the people of the South, as I intend to do, if required to fight at all, and it be possible for me to leave my family and my private affairs, which are nearly in a ruined condition, in consequence of

Gen. Jours has been solicited by many ?) candidate for Congress! What will the people of Iowa say, whose noble sons have won such laurels on the field? Are traitors from the North like Jones and VALLANDRIHAM and RICHARDSON, who Western States and tacking them on to the Southern Confederacy? We appeal to our people of the true-hearted and loyal West to elect no man to any office who utters such language as that which we have quoted, whether he call himself Whig, Democrat, or American. We must bury all party names and look only to ability and loyalty. Maddened by defeat, and at the prospect of condemnation to private life, many of these Northern politicians are desperate enough to dosaid in the late debate in the Senate, that anything to retrieve their fortunes and get into power. They were old associates of the rebels, and have a fellow feeling for them. They think that if the Southern people could be deceived into rebellion, when there was no oppression, the Northern people may be led into rebellion when burdened by taxation. If Southern frontier of the Western Border

> tolerate such men. For when the for had once got in his nise, He'll soon take me un to make the budy fallow.

Treason, like tyranny, steals in by degrees, giving no warning until it has entered the citadel; So did the Southern rebels in 1861, and their Northern allies are conningly following their example. They march under the national flag it is true, but this strategem has been practised successfully by the rebels in several battles.

Tan old Picture.

SALLUST, in his celebrated History of CATHARE'S conspiracy, draws the followthe arch Roman traitor:

"CATHERE kept about him bands of ail the flagitions and wicked, as a bodyguard-a thing most easy to do in-a city so great and so corrupt. For, whatever bond of the slave than the bond of the ever had contracted a heavy debt, for from the penalty of some crime, and also all murderers and sacrilegious persons from every quarter, men convicted on trial or fearing condemnation, and whofor perjury or civil bloodshed; in fine, all whom villainy, poverty and consciousness of guilt harrassed; all these were the associates and friends of Carnave. And if any one free from fault chanced upon his acquaintance, by direct intercourse and temptations, he was easily made like and equal to the others. But men, as their minds, impressible and unstable, were caught in his snares sion of each one burned, according to his | would die a Union man. age, he gave to some courtezans, for others he bought horses and dogs; in fine, he spared neither money nor virtue that

This description was written more true to nature, and is so accurate a picture of a band of traitors, that with a change of names it would apply well to the conspirators against the American Republic in 1862. Time, in his perpetual circuit, instead of bringing new things before our eyes, seems often to revive the old, and America but re-enacts the great drama which was played in of his children, now left without a pro-Italy conturies before the birth of Chursy. | tector. As Bynon sings:

And History, with all her columns wast, Hald hut one page," Look at the men who excited and first went into the rebellion: Politicians, who son, were so extravagant that they comwho had plunged themselves into inex-Whather the resolution succeed or fail, tricable embarrassments; merchants, who awed heavy debts in the East which they wished to cancel by secession and ing purpose of the war in his opinion, to | had fied from New England to the South. Stephens, so has Slidelf, Beauregard and the Southern conspiracy; which is as Floyd, and these traitors must centinue much more infamous than the Roman

SOUTHERN DOCTRING .- Gov. MOORE, of

"They can be telerated no longer. " " laws. They can neither hold property

Hore Confirmations or Robel Harbarities in the Shenaudouh Val-

A correspondent of the New York World, who accompanied the late reconhome to my family, my some having left noissance to Luray, writes as follows

The most interesting feature of this reconnecisance was the opportunity which was afforded of obtaining full testimony in regard to "Rebel barbarities," in which many journals have expressed disbelief. Many statements have doubtless been exaggerated, and many reports of Confederate atrocities have been entireof his friends to run as the Democratic ly unfounded. The southern people are, too, without controversy, more abundant in free and generous impulses than the northern; but that same disposition is the very one which is most capable of the national councils to be filled with bitter and relentless animosities and most susceptible of heartless vindictiveness .-Those who treat our prisoners with kindness are the very ones who, if you should only wait for an opportunity to make an- lie led into a controversy of words with other dissolution by carrying off the them in regard to their right to second, would manifest in their impetuosity of feeling a willingness to inflict upon the -Yankess the most barbarous cruelties which can be thought of.

This testimony to which I allude has been published previously, in part, but other facts and fuller details deserve to be brought to light and commemorated. If such facts serve no other purpose than e expose to foreign nations and to future imes the character of these Rebels and this rebellion, they ought to be brought

When we had arrived at Milford on one advance to Luray, we rested for an hour at the house of a widow and orphana whose husband and father had but a short time before been taken from his home to the county jail, from which he was taken out at midnight with another who, like himself, had committed no crime, except that he refused to disayow

his fidelity to the Union.

The widowed mother lay sick upon a bed, prostrated by a disaster which could these men be not allenced, the whole not fail to overwhelm any one of human sensibilities. Her countenance, which contained intelligence and worth, was States will be enveloped in civil war, and struggling with fortitude under its alovery village along the Ohio will suffer most insurmountable sorrows.

When I was introduced into her presthe fate of Newburg. It is perilons to ence, and my occupation was made known, she reached out her hand to me and said: "Tell them that they took my poor husband away from me, and shot him at midnight in the woods and left him there unburied."

I could not converse much with her opon so painful a subject in the feeble state in which I found her. I preferred to make my inquiries of her daughter, a very intelligent young lady, who was bearing with the womanly fortitude which often surprises us, the bardens which were so evidently weighing heavily upon her. From her I learned that sixteen months ago her father had gone to Washington to witness the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. While there he learned that it would be unsafe for him to return, and until the late reoccupation of the valley by Gen. Shields, he had spent his time in banishment from his home and family. He had been home but four days when Gen. Shields retreated up the val-The General called at the house of her father and spent two hours with him in conversation. That night at eleven o'clock three soldiers came to the house liers demanded the keys of the jailer, purpose of redeeming himself and carried their victim from his place of both were led to a piece of woods two miles distant, where, without the ceremony of an execution or an accusation, soever, with hand and tongue, were ready | they were shot and left by their inhuman

Several days afterward his body, with that of the other, were buried by the citizens, and when General Shields again passed through the valley they were exumed and decently interred.

I have made diligent search to draw

forth from some one the shadow of a cause for such an outrage to all the usual instincts of civilized beings. Not one he chiefly sought the friendship of young has been presented. He was not a corruptor of negroes. He is not accused of eing an abotitionist. He is accused of afflrming, without offensiveness or dewithout difficulty. For, just as the pas- fiant language, that he had lived and

His enemics acknowledged that he was good neighbor, and all represented him as a mild and quiet man, not meddlesome nor demonstrative; but full of integrity he might make them his faithful depend- and true to his honest convictions. If his family are true indicators of the man, be was none other than the above remarks have represented him. The unfortunate than two thousand years ago, but is so widow and the fatherless children are now trembling with fear of their remoracless persecutors in a country where none sympathize with them and none assist

This martyr was John F. Haynes. In henor to his memory and in relief to his persecuted family, the liberality of the Northern people ought to transfer them to a society more congenial, and provide for their future support and the education

Later from Richmond,

Capt. Bates informs me that letters have been received here direct from high rebe authority in Richmond, giving a doleful account of affairs in the rebel capital. The late battles, though they claim them as victories for their forces, are acknowedged to have been more bloody on their side than on ours; McClellan's superior artiflery having mowed them down by They all acknowledge that the that it is scarcely recognizable, but they claim consolation in what they believe to be a fact, that McClellan's army is in the same condition. They all acknowledge that McClellan completely out-generaled and out-witted the rebel leaders, and that it would be sheer folly to attack "Little Mack" in his present position. The letter also states that Jackson intends to make another visit northward, and that he expressed himself confident of being able to whip the whole Federal

The people also fear that the call for the three hundred thousand men by President Lincoln will be complied with, and if it is, they think the game of Secession is up.

Corrox -Some 1,4000 or 1,500 bales of cotton arrived at this port yesterday, for points above. The Fogene brought 350 bales, the Lab-

anon 627, and the Commercial some 400 Captain Archer informs us that large quantities of this staple are arriving at olumbus; and the Captain of the LebaGEN, CURTING ARMY

Further Details of the Murch from Batervill. to Helena-Proclamation of the Rebel Gen. Hindman.

Came, July 15. Passengers by the boat from Memphis report that Gen. Price, on Wednesday night, moved a battery of artiflery and forty forage wagons across the Mississippi at Cypress Bayon, near Napoleon, The battery was marked "Hindman, Little Book." Another battery crossed on Sunday evening, and squads of men from Panola, Miss., were crossing in the same direction, apparently with a view concentrating a force in Arkansas, perhaps to operate against Gen. Curtis.
A special to the St. Louis Democrat, dated Helens, Arksusse, July 12th,

The advance of Gen. Curtis's army, under Gea. Washburne, reached here at 9 a. M. le-day, having left Ularendon, on the White River, yesterday at 6 A. M., over our signatures. We believe that the and made a forced march of sixty. five miles in a day and a night. termaster Winslow will start for Memphis immediately to hurry down sup-

Gen. Curtis left Batesville on the 24th ult, with twenty days' rations, and after a halt of five days at Jacksonport, to concentrate the forces on his outposts, he took up the line of march, and his entire command are now en route for this

From eight to twelve hundred rebels. under Matlock, were on our front, who fired on forage trains from canebrakes, and barricaded all the roads leading southwards with trees felled by negroes, and placed every conceivable obstacle in the way of our men. But we overcame them all, and the army is eafe.

We had a number of skirmishes on the route, in all of which the rebels were whipped, and with considerable loss to them, with a few casualities to our own

July 7th-Colonel Hovey, of the 33d Illinois, with parts of four companies of his regiment, four companies of the Elev-Missouri and a battalion of Indiana cavalry, routed two Texas regiments at a point between Cotton Plant and Bay-ou Cache, with a loss to them of 110 killed. Our loss was five killed and forty-seven wounded. We suffered much from thirst, there being no springs; but rations are plenty, and the army is in good health and spirits. All the sick and wounded were brought along. inhabitants along the route were embittered, and were urged into hostilities by the following proclamation:

"LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24. "TO THE PROPER OF ARRANGAS.-The Yankee General Curtis is attempting to His position is untenable. He is appalled by the dangers that surround In his terror he resorts to the desperate expedient of moving to the South along White river, trusting for supplies from the Mississippi by boats. The supplies cannot ascend White river. We have already blown up one of his ironclad boats, crippled another, and can hold the river against his fleet. The question now is: Shall his army reach the fleet below? Can you prevent it? The pow-er is in your hands; the plan is not a secret. I proclaim it to you all. If it is not carried out, the responsibility rests on you. Take your gun in your hand. and ammunition, every man of you; and took him away, and he never re-turned again. He was conducted to the mount your horse or go afoot. Do not jali at Luray, and semulated for several wait an hour; less no time in holiday days, when at midnight a detachment of meetings; more towards the enemy by you the shortest road. Join the first of ny you overtake on the march; press upimprisonment with another, who for no on the invaders from every direction; atand pickets; kill his pilots and troops on transports; cut off his wagon trains; lie in ambush and surprise his detachments; shoot his mounted officers, destroy every pound of meal and flour, every ear of corn and stack of fodder, oats and wheat that can fall into his hands; fell trees as thickly as in rafts on all the roads before him; burn everything and block up the fords; hang upon his front, flanks and rear, and make the ring of your rifles and shot guns the accompaniment of every foot of his retreat, let every man feel and know that this appeal is addressed to him specially and that it is the appeal of a bleeding country to her sons for deliverance. Our army in the field will do its part. Will you do yours?

T. C. HINDMAN, Major-General.

A Disappointed Presboster.

We have very reliable authority for the following statement, from which it is evident that Morgan is the most thoroughly disappointed and disheartened fellow in the State.

When he entered Versailles, the principal Secesh of the town went to him and begged him for God's sake to leave the State as rapidly as possible—that his coming at this time would utterly ruin their cause at the August election, if it had not already done so. Turning sharply upon them, he replied: "Gentlemen, I came into the State on your invitation, having received not less than free thousand letters from various parts of the State-more from Anderson county than anywhere else. You promised me that I should have all the help I needed-that the flower of the State would join me .-I have come, and now you beg me to go away again. You send me a few miserable recruits on foot, and to mount them I must steal the horses. I am here at your invitation, and will mount all the men you send me, notwithstanding the deception you have practised towards

The same, in substance, was repeated by him at Lawrenceburg, Anderson counproving how deeply he feels the 'terrible disappointment. And now, that Browning. To turn the venerable "Eather bis forces have been defeated and will of Waters" out of his course by the nigbe cut all to pieces before they can get gers of rebels, is too horrible a violation out of the State—if any are left to reach the borders—we don't believe John feels unrebuked and punished.—Chicago Triin the best possible humor with himself

Tun Thun Mozanou.-The real monof very indifferent bread, and very scare

at that. The Picagane says: of this essential of life; if there is any here at all, it is entirely monopolized by the United States soldiers and by one or two bakers, who have for sale a few forbidding-looking loaves, at fabulous prices. A very few citizens have a little flour remaining of the largess laid up by them some time ago, but even this is in danger of souring.

ROW AWAY .- Owen Moore, the robel bim \$450,000 unpaid debts.

Minerity Response of the Border State Representatives to President

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15, 1862. Ma. Paramerr: The undersigned, cembers of Congress from the Border States, in response to your address on Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered, for the purpose of considering the same. The meeting appointed a committee to report a respons to your address. That report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the re-sponse reported, or one in substance the same, would be adopted and presented

Inamed as we cannot consistently—with our own sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us concur in that response, we feel it to be due to you and to ourselves, to make to a brief and candid answer whole power of the Government, upheld and sustained by all the influences and means of all loyal men in all sections, and of all parties, is essentially necessary to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union and Constitution. We understand your appeal to us have been made for the purpose of securing this result -A very large portion of the people in the Northern States believe that slavery is the "lever of the rebellion." It matters not whether this belief be well founded or not. The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In consequence of the existence of this belief, we understand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down this institution, through the exercise of military authority. The Government cannot maintain this great struggle if the support and influence of the men who en-tertain these opinions be withdrawn.— Neither can the Government hope for success if the support of that element called "Conservative" be withdrawn.— Such being the condition of things, the President appeals to the Border State men to step forward and prove their patriotism by making the first sacrifice. No doubt like appeals have been made to extreme men in the North to meet us half way, in order that the whole moral, political, pecuniary and physical force of the Nation may be firmly and carnestly united in one grand effort to save the Union and the Constitution. Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address, and such the results to which it looked, we cannot reconcile is to our sense of duty in this trying hour to respond in a spirit of fault-finding or querulousness over the things that are

We are not disposed to seek for the cause of present mis ortunes in the errors and wrongs of others who now propose to unite with us in a common purpose. But on the other hand, we meet your address in the spirit in which it was made, and, as loyal Americans, declare to you and to the world that there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the Government and the institutions of our

That we, few though we may be, will ermit no man from the North, or from the South, to go further than we in the accomplishment of the great work before us; that in order to carry out these views we will, so far as may be in our power, ask the people of the Border States, calmly, deliberately and fairly, to consider your recommendations. We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery among them, as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up slavery to destroy the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union. With great respect,

JNO. W. NOELL, Missouri. Same. F. Casev, Kentucky. GEO. P. FIGHER, Delaware. A. J. CLEMENTS, Tonnessee WM. G. BROWN, Western Virginia. JACOB B. BLAIR, Western Virginia W. T. WILRY, Western Virginia.

MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and HENDERsow, Senators.

A Case for Browning. Mr. Browning voted against the Confiscation Bill. He has legal, and, as he thinks, constitutional scruples against all such bills. Now, the common law is older than the Constitution, and no principle is better settled either by statute or common law, than that a stream, whether navigable or not, shall not be turned out of the course which nature has formed for it, to the injury of those who reside on its banks, or own lands, by or through which it runs. In view of this well established principle of law, we commend to the earnest attention of Mr. Browning, the conduct of General Butler in the matter of cutting off Vicksburg from the navigable waters of the Mississippi. True, the people of that city are a pestilent set of traitors; true that they have erected batteries in or near their town that hitherto have defled our gunbonts and armies. But they have rights under the common law, older than the Constitu-tion itself. Under it Butler has no right to dig a "cut off," and make an inland town of Vicksburg. Poor traitors! Browning ought to protect them. And besides, Butler has confiscated three thousand contrabands, who are digging this canal, thus depriving their masters of their valuable services in raising cotton and corn for the rebels. Such a use of the inevitable nigger is an outrage well worthy the eminent constitutional abilities of Mr.

TRICK OF A SPECULATOR .-- Jacob Barker the New Orleans Crossus, has a paper arch of New Orleans just now is corn. there called the Advocate. On the first of The people are paying 25 cents for a loaf July inst., this journal contained a statement-of course based on "reliable au-thority"—that Gen. McClellan had been vanquished; that the rebel army was in While the country, nay, the whole full march on Washington; also that world, abounds with flour, this hitherto France had recognized the Southern Congreat depot of that article is entirely bare federacy. The secosh feeling at once rose fever high, but did not dare to show itself publicly. However, the treasury notes in the hands of the secesh lost reputation immediately. Down they went in price, and the emissuries of the couning Jacob picked them up at very reduced rates. The swindle has created a good deal of feeling in the Creaceut City - Detroit Tribung.

It is said the Union prisoners at Selma agent for the purchase of arms in Europe. Alabama, are herribly stinted in food. has run away from France, leaving behind Many of them sold everything but their underelothes to procure bread.

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